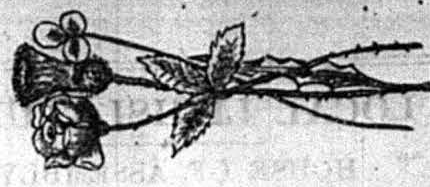


THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 85.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sanderson's Charge in House of Commons.

Healy Calls Him a Liar.

Ordered to Withdraw but Refuse.

Suspended by Vote of the House.

Sanderson Repeats Charge

Sexton Calls him Cowardly Liar.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 16.

Major Sanderson, in the house of commons, charged the Parnellites with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers. Healy replied, "You are a liar." The speaker ordered Healy to withdraw the expression. Healy repeated it, when he was suspended by a vote of 188 to 52. Sanderson repeated the charge, saying that Sexton was a member of a committee with Sheridan, who was found guilty of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. Sexton replied that Sanderson was a cowardly liar. Sanderson withdrew the charge upon pressure from the speaker and Sexton also withdrew his expression. Other violent scenes followed.

Lyons and Playfair opposed the coercion bill, and 3,200 non-conformists ministers will petition against it.

Special to the Colonist.

CAPE RAY, to-day.

Wind north-west, light, fine; no ice in sight; schooner *River Queen*, of Codroy, arrived from the seal fishery with nine hundred young hoods. Her Captain does not report any other schooners.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Fans..... N Ohman
New gloves..... J. J. & L. Furlong
Sausages & cranberries..... Geo. E. Bearns
Grand concert..... T. A. Hall
Carpets, floor-canvas, &c..... Nfld Furniture Co
Juvenile Mechanics' Society..... see advert
House to let..... apply to Rd F Hayes
Bazaar..... see advertisement

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANS!

IN DIFFERENT COLORS & SHADES.

N. OHMAN,

ap16,li Atlantic Hotel Building, Water-St.

NEW GLOVES!

J. J., & L. FURLONG'S

JUST OPENED,

all the newest evening shades in
Ladies' Light Silk Jersey Gloves.
Sign of the Railway ap16,3ifp

NOTICE.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE
Juvenile Mechanics' Society, will be held on
to-morrow (SUNDAY), at half-past 2 o'clock.
ap16,li

BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE ME-
thodist College, will be held in the
COLLEGE HALL, JUNE 14.

The following ladies have been appointed as
officers and committee, and will thankfully re-
ceive contributions:—President, Mrs. F. W. Ayre;
Vice-president, Mrs. H. T. B. Woods; Secretary,
Mrs. S. E. March; Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Holloway;
Asst-Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Herder.

FANCY STALLS—Mrs C R Ayre, Mrs J Steer,
Mrs W White, Mrs J E Peters, Mrs J Angel, Mrs
A Martin, Mrs G Milligan, Jr., Mrs Dr Tait, Mrs
R White, Miss Shirran, Miss Milligan, Mrs J Cur-
ran, Mrs W Bulley, Mrs H Duder, Mrs Captain
Diamond, Mrs W Knight, Mrs Jones, Mrs Vater,
Mrs Hoyd, Mrs Parkins, Mrs C R Ayre, Jr, Mrs
Geo Gear, Mrs S Knight, Mrs Stinson, Mrs Mc-
Intyre, Mrs W Mews, Mrs W Turner, Mrs G Hand-
cock, Mrs J Taylor, Mrs Nicoll, Mrs Arnot.
OLD SCHOLARS' STALL—Mrs G J Bond.

FLOWER STALL—Mrs Smith, Mrs Samways.

REFRESHMENT STALL—Mrs J J Rogerson, Mrs A
Turner, Mrs A J W McNeilly, Mrs T M Simpson,
Mrs T Pippy, Mrs Coffin, Mrs Dr Burns, Mrs J B
Ayre.
ap16

A. A. MARCH.

FOR SALE.

That Desirable
Detached Freehold Residence

Situate on Monkstown Road, and at present
occupied by G. H. DICKINSON, Esq. For par-
ticulars apply to

John T. Gillard,

Broker.
ap9,1w-16,fp,tf

New Advertisements.

On - Monday, - April - 18th.

A Repetition of Grand Concert,

IN connection with the Juvenile T. A. Society (under the management of the Guardians) will be held
in T. A. HALL, on the above-named night, April 18th. To consist of the following programme:

PART I.	PART II.	PART III.
Instrumental solo, Miss Courtney	Dialogue (comic)... Eight persons	Song..... Miss M. Casey
Dialogue..... Com any	Song (comic)..... Miss Mahoney	Recitation..... Miss M. Hayes
Song..... Miss C. Smyth	Recitation..... Miss B. Grace	Song..... Master R. Boggan
Recitation..... Master R. Hayes	Duet (musical)..... Master & Miss	Song..... Miss N. Boggan
Song..... Miss A. Aylward	Smyth.	Recitation..... Miss Minnie Maloney
Song..... Master M. Smyth	Duet, Misses Henebury & Boggan	Dialogue..... Master & Miss Hayes
Dialogue, Misses O'Neil & Summers	Dialogue..... Miss & Master Smyth	

The society's band will be in attendance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence
at 8 o'clock, sharp. ADMISSION—front seats and gallery—20 cents; parquette—10 cents.

ap16,li JAMES J. O'NEIL, Sec. of Guardians.

CARPETS! FLOOR CANVAS!

Per s.s. Austrian,

Brussels, Tapestry and Kidminster Carpets.
Crumb Cloths. &c., Stair & Floor Canvas.
Linoleum, China, Matting, &c.

We put these Goods down free of any extracharge. It will pay to inspect
our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Co.

ap16 G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

THEATRE! - - T. A. HALL.

Friday, April 29th.

TWO ORPHANS!

T. A. Dramatic Company.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INTIMATE TO HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS
in St. John's and the Out-ports, that he is REMOVING from his present place of Business to the
Shop lately occupied by F. W. FINLAY, and expects to open on or about FIRST OF MAY, with

A Full Assortment of British and American Manufactured Goods.

While thanking them for their liberal patronage in the past, hopes, by carefully considering the
wants and tastes of his customers, to receive a continuation of the same.

DAVID SCLATER.

N.B.—As he is making important changes in the Business, would request those owing balances to
make immediate payment at their earliest convenience.—D.S. ap11,t&s,tem

LOOK OUT FOR THE

BONANZA!

ap9,2iw,fp

SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

SIGN OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG



SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

New Tweeds, Cloths, &c. JUST OPENED.

A MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF

New Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

These Goods have been personally selected with the great-
est care, and comprise some of the Choicest Designs to be had
in the Scotch and English markets. All Goods made up on the
premises, under the supervision of an experienced Cutter.

Style, Fit and Finish guaranteed.

Also, a splendid assortment of ROOM PAPERS and BORDER-
INGS—all new and pretty patterns—20,000 pieces to select from.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO BUY.

W. R. FIRTH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let—Immediately.

SMALL HOUSE ON GOWER STREET
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pancy of Mr. EDWARD WALSH. Apply to

RICHARD F. HAYSE,
King's Bridge.

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SAUSAGES!

Halifax Sausages

EIGHTPENCE PER POUND.

—ALSO—

CRANBERRIES.

CEO. E. BEARNS,

ap16,2ifp Water Street, near Job's.

A BALL!

(Under the auspices of the Benev't. Irish Society)

— WILL BE HELD IN—

Saint Patrick's Hall,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18th.

TICKETS:

Double..... 15s.
Gent's single tickets..... 12s. 6d.
Lady's single tickets..... 6s. 6d.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be had from the following
members of the committee:—H. Meagher (chair-
man), Jas. E. Kent, E. P. Morris, John Fox, F. J.
Morris, Jno. Henderson, Jno. Harris, Philip Ryan,
John Connors, Thos. Lamb, Michael Dooley, Gar-
rett Byrne, Richard Clancey, Richard Devereaux,
John Keating, or

JOHN P. KENT,
Sec'y of Com.

mar30,3i,fp,ap11&16

NOTICE.

AFTER FOUR WEEKS FROM THE
date hereof, application will be made to His
Excellency the Governor in Council, for Letters
Patent for an invention of new and useful appar-
atus for Drying (codfish, also Glutinous, Fibrous,
Granular and other materials, to be granted to
EDWARD ROBINSON, of London, in the County of
Middlesex, Merchant.

St. John's, April 4th, 1887.

EDWARD SHEA,
Solicitor for Applicant.

ap1,fp,2iw,tf

TO BE LET.

That commodious & comfortable

RESIDENCE,

On the Rennie's Mill Road, now occupied by A
Blackwood, Esq. Possession given 1st May.

M. T. KNIGHT.

ap5,5i,eod,fp

ON SALE BY

S. MARCH & SONS.

5 Trawl Dories—new
6 Hand-line Dories—new
100 Dory Oars—Ash
Second-hand Dories
1 Spar, with Rigging—
(Suitable for a craft of 60 tons register.)
1 Ships' Jolly Boat
250 tons North Sydney Coal
100 tons Glace Bay Coal
100 tons Welsh Steam Coal
50 tons American Anthracite

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ap12,3i,fp,t,th&s

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(136 Duckworth Street,
East of Atlantic Hotel.)

I AM ADDING TO MY BUSINESS OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

A Dress-Making Department

which will be under the

Supervision of a First-class Dress-maker.

I am now ready to receive orders, which
shall have the best attention.

Apprentices wanted. ap14,1w,fp

TO LEND.

\$1,000.00

In Small Sums on Good Security.

Apply to

FRANK D. LILLY,

ap15,tf Solicitor.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A Savings' Bank
Book, No. 12,273. The finder will be re-
warded by leaving the same at office of this paper.
ap9,9w,3ifp

(continued from second page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 5.

MR. GREENE—I do not intend to introduce
any sentiment into this discussion, but simply to
deal with it upon purely legal grounds. In the
first place I see no difference between goods given
to a fisherman to prosecute his voyage and goods
given in every ordinary day course of life. Credit
is given in the shops and stores to every class of
persons for the purpose of carrying on their re-
spective avocations or professions, and the result
of their labors are never presumed to be the prop-
erty of the creditor, nor is the debtor for a mo-
ment compelled to hand over his handiwork to the
person from whom he has obtained credit.
To make a distinction between this class of per-
sons and the fishermen appears to me an invidi-
ous distinction, and upon this ground if upon
no other I must oppose the bill. Again upon
every article that a tradesman produces or im-
proves the law gives him a lien. The lawyer has
a lien upon the papers deposited with him for the
cost of the suit. The tailor who makes a suit of
clothes a lien upon the cloth. The carpenter
who works upon a quantity of lumber a lien upon
such lumber for his wages and labor, and this
though the article he worked upon never was his
property. If then the law goes so far in these
cases how much further should it go where the
property is the producers and improvements of it
the result

OF HIS OWN LABORS.

There is no implied contract to the effect that a
fisherman is bound to hand over the result of his
voyage to the merchant. If he pays his account
it is all that can be expected of him, no matter
from what source he obtained the money. Again
this bill pre-supposes that every man who get
supplies from the merchant is in debt, and does
not permit him to find out whether he can get a
better market for his fish, a more liberal cull, or
any of the many other advantages he would have
were he allowed to sell where and when he liked.
To compel a fisherman to put off his voyage to
the supplying merchant puts him entirely in the
hands of that merchant, as regards the price, and
if a question as to the fairness of such price is
raised the merchant is able to reply. It is the
current price, and if he can procure the testimo-
ny of other merchants that that is all they are
giving, there is an end to the matter, and the
fisherman has no further redress, although he
knows that he would procure much more favour-
able terms were he allowed to sell publicly in the
market. The bill, in my opinion, is but a side
effort to revise the law of imprisonment for debt,
which would enable the merchants, on the
most paltry grounds, and, perhaps, in the best
and busiest portion of the season, to put a fish-
erman in jail, and ruin his credit for ever, the
bill has my most strenuous opposition.

MR. GRIEVE—I must say that the remarks
of the hon. member for St. John's west, Mr.
Scott, commend themselves very much to me.
For one or two reasons I think his amendment
ought to be carried. Under the present bill it
seems to me that the credit system will be hedged
around with greater protection than at present.
Every man engaged in the supplying business
would be heartily glad to see that system abol-
ished, and if the bill now before us, is to assist
the prolongation of the credit system, I think it
better be rejected. Another reason why I think
this bill should be rejected is that it only applies
to the fishermen, and does not apply to a class
for whom there is even less excuse than there is
for the fishermen, and who being presumably
more intelligent are more blameworthy. I refer
to those who go into shops in St. John's, get an
article on credit, and do not pay for it. For
those reasons I have much pleasure in support-
ing the amendment proposed by Mr. Scott.

MR. O'MARA—The other day I took occa-
sion to remark that all the legislation enacted
here was rather to the disadvantage than the ad-
vantage of our fishermen. When we come to
reflect that we are all dependent, more or less,
upon the fishermen of the country, the character
of our legislation on fishery matters seems alto-
gether inexcusable. By the enactment of the bill
now under discussion, we would stamp every
fisherman as a dishonest man. If such a thing
as this is going to be carried in the legislature the
sooner we make slaves of the fishermen of the
country the better. The Attorney General says
that a master now has to take servants without
knowing what their characters or capabilities are,
but does not the hon. gentleman see that a ser-
vant also suffers a similar disadvantage. I was
much pleased to hear the remarks of the hon.
member for Trinity, Mr. Grieve, and his opinion
on this measure cannot fail to carry great weight
with them.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I wish
merely to say a word or two in reply to some
observations of some hon. members on this mea-
sure. I introduced it not for any underhand
purpose, or for the purpose of smuggling through
any section of it. I stated fully, as far as I was
concerned, what I wished to be done in regard to
it, and pointed out the nature of the second sec-
tion, and stated that it might be expunged alto-
gether, and the first section dealt with on its own
merits. I myself, think it wrong to treat the
ordinary debtor as a criminal. I think it wrong
to imprison a fisherman or planter simply because
he does not put in his fish to his supplying mer-
chant. The principle of the second section might
be entirely rejected, and yet the bill have suffi-
cient in it to commend it to the house. I am not
sorry to have introduced this bill here if nothing
else than that it has afforded hon. gentlemen an
opportunity of making a little political capital for
themselves. We have had some very pretty little
ad captandum speeches, and hon. members may
comfort themselves with the reflection that they
(continued on fourth page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 5.

(continued.)

Mr. EMERSON—I must congratulate the hon. Attorney General upon the ingenuity which he has displayed in introducing this measure to the house, and the lukewarm manner in which he has explained the object of the bill, is strong evidence that in undertaking to godfather the measure in this branch of the legislature, he wishes it to be understood that he is in no way responsible for its paternity. If the principle of the bill were contained in the first section, I would give my assent to the second reading, but as I am convinced that the principle is contained, not in the first, but in the second section, I must give it my uncompromising opposition. By that second section it is sought to establish in this country that any fisherman or planter who fails to give his fish to his supplier shall be guilty of a crime, and shall be

SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT
upon conviction before a justice of the peace. Such a principle I cannot give my assent to, for two reasons, first, because it has never yet in this or any other country been established that it is a crime to leave debts unpaid, and secondly, because to enact such law in the manner proposed is simply establishing a principle which, if admitted to be correct, should be made to apply to all sorts and conditions of men. It is useless for the hon. Attorney General to assert that the principle sought to be introduced is not contained in the second section, because I happen to have been consulted about this bill, and not only refused to lend myself to such a measure, but gave the promoters to understand that I would give it my strongest opposition, if it were introduced. No hon. member in the house condemns more than I do the roguery and dishonesty connected with the fishery, and the supplying system, and the tricks and frauds committed by those who, on the faith of the voyage, obtain necessary supplies to carry on that fishery. The hon. Attorney General has justly observed that a great deal of the confidence between

SUPPLIER AND SUPPLIED
has been lost, and that this bill will to some extent restore it. I fail to see the force of such reasoning. If confidence between supplier and supplied has been forfeited, you are not going to restore it by such legislation as this. If fraud exists to any larger extent than it did formerly, there is a way to meet it by legislation as effective, but less obnoxious, than the admission of a principle, which calls it a crime in a fisherman to cheat his merchant, but permits merchants, or doctors, or lawyers, or officials or any other class to commit acts of dishonesty and fraud and go free. Such legislation as this is wrong in principle—it is a retrograde movement—it is going back one hundred years, it is reversing the principle of natural law and justice, which even in the early settlement of the country, the fishing admiral had the decency and manliness to introduce and dispense amongst the fishermen and planters of the colony. What I object to in this bill is, that it seeks to make a difference between the classes in the eye of the law, and makes penal and punish with severe penalties acts, the commission of which, by other classes, are permitted to go unpunished. The promoters of this bill would enact a special criminal code for the fishermen, which is not to apply to any other class in the colony. What is the difference between the fishermen and, say, an official, or lawyer or farmer? Let us suppose a farmer obtains "advances" on the strength of his crops, and at the end of the season refuses to pay his "supplier," would you, or do you, give the right of his supplier to put him in goal? He is punishable now for making away with his "produce," but the idea of dragging him before any

IGNORANT JUSTICE,
and subjecting him to the penalties proposed by this act is too preposterous to require argument to refute. The same argument applies to the dishonest lawyer, or the dishonest official who, on the strength of his salary or earnings, obtains credit, and dishonestly and fraudulently refuses or neglects to pay the supplier who gave him the advance. Especially, when applied to the fishing classes of this country, is such a law as that proposed objectionable. The history of this country is the history of a people who have been fighting for a century that system of trade which every intelligent man in the country now admits is as demoralizing to the fishermen as it is ultimately ruinous to the supplier. The fisherman of the country has been gradually raised by increased educational advantages and improved means of intercommunication from the serfdom, in which their forefathers found themselves in early days to a position of comparative freedom.

THE HISTORY OF THIS COLONY
from the days when the early Somersetshire, Devonshire and Irish settlers came to this colony, has been a continual struggle against the pernicious system of supplies, which has left their descendants worse off at the end of the century than their fathers were at the beginning; and whatever has been done to improve the condition of the people, it certainly has not been done by the men who suggest this legislation. All the statutes that have been passed here concerning our fisheries have been directed toward the lifting up of the laboring classes and the breaking down of the system which blesses neither him who gives nor him who takes. If out of the attempts at lopping off the branches of the decayed tree of

A BAD SYSTEM OF COMMERCE,
opportunities for fraud have been afforded, there are means and ways of enacting laws of a general character, which will reach the dishonest and characterless fisherman; but as a native of this colony, and one who reads its history, not merely by its accumulated wealth or other material progress, but by that prosperity which flows from the increased intelligence and moral elevation of the laboring and producing classes, I cannot assent to the principle contained in this measure, which seeks to establish a distinction, in the eye of the law, between a dishonest planter and a dishonest lawyer, and between dishonest fishermen and a dishonest merchant.

(continued on first page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 3.

(continued.)

Mr. HARVEY—(continued)—But it is only a temporary condition, and cannot be relied upon as a factor in future trade transactions. Such as it was, but for this providential diversion in our favor the result of our year's trade operations would have been most deplorable. We may imagine what would have been the consequences to us had cholera broken out in Brazil. Now, during the course of the debate, the hon. Colonial Secretary, in reply to him (Mr. H.), asked inferentially what the present government would have done to promote the fisheries of the island. There is one small matter which, of itself, affords evidence of desire, if not neglect, to further the piscatorial interests of the people, and it is this. During the past twelve months a few gentlemen of St. John's subscribed amongst themselves a certain amount of money to get up a fish hatchery on a small scale. They ask-d no pecuniary aid from the government, or any protection. A hatchery was built, and a considerable number of the ova of large lake trout were hatched out, which, if continued, and the fish were distributed around the island in the various

LAKES AND PONDS,
would have added a considerable item to the means of sustentation of the people. It would be thought that any government desirous to further the welfare of the population, would have done all in their power to help on this work; but on the contrary, when applied to for the use of one small pond to preserve, for a few years, the trout so hatched, in order that they might be distributed widely, as was offered to be done, they refused to comply with this moderate request. He was assured by the chief promoter of this useful work that they absolutely refused the use of this small pond out of the ten thousand that are in the island, and the project was dropped after a very successful commencement. From such a small beginning great things flow, and had this pioneer hatchery been duly fostered and encouraged, not by money or protection, for neither was asked, not by any course that might injure the public, it might in due time have proved the precursor of fish hatchery upon a large and profitable scale through the country, as it would illustrate what could be accomplished, and show how to carry it out. To have afforded this enterprise the small facility sought for, might have rendered the government unpopular with some half a dozen parties, in consideration of which an insipid industry was shipped in the bud, and the interests of the whole country sacrificed. Here is one case, and a palpable one, of neglect of opportunity to prosecute a fishing industry, and without a cost of

ONE CENT TO THE TREASURY,
and which if encouraged might in a very few years have resulted in bringing about a general system of conservation of the fisheries, which he (Mr. H.) had been so long striving for. In his remarks the other evening, the hon. Colonial Secretary appeared to think he (Mr. H.) was exaggerating in saying that four or five hundred pounds properly applied in protecting and promoting the salmon fishery would return a hundred fold in increased value in four or five years. Now, he did feel convinced that an expenditure of two thousand dollars properly applied, say this year, and five hundred per year for the following five years, would, by the end of that time, have increased the salmon fishery one hundred fold, and largely stimulated this neglected source of untold wealth. And he still held that the government were highly censurable in not adhering to their establishing of fish hatcheries as was evidenced by placing in their estimates of last year seven thousand dollars for that purpose, which they subsequently withdrew. In view of governmental inaction in these three instances what hope can we entertain of an extension of the fishing interests of the colony? They had an opportunity greater than any previous government had to erect a monument to themselves more enduring than brass or marble, by which their memory would be enshrined in the hearts of future generations made happy by the possession of plenty and contentment. The only way to secure that end would be to take the fisheries under their fostering care, and not allow them to be subordinated to political exigencies which would compel outlay of the public money on such useless enterprises as the Placentia line, instead of in a way that would redound to the present and future benefit of the whole population of the colony. He trusted and hoped that the conservation of the fisheries, should it ever be taken in hand, will not be made dependent upon political considerations or the sustenance of party principles, in a word, made a political job of; better never have anything to do with it. There are two courses open to the government in their conduct of public affairs, one means railroads and run, the other protection and extension of the fisheries and prosperity and happiness amongst the people.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in replying to hon. Mr. Harvey, expressed his gratification at the assurance of that hon. gentleman that the construction he (C. S.) had placed upon his remarks on a previous evening, was unfounded and not justified by his intentions. He (C. S.) had already in a former part of the discussion, expressed his satisfaction at the explanation then given by the hon. gentleman, and it was his pleasing duty today to repeat that assurance. "What he (C. S.) had said, that

EVOKED THE MISUNDERSTANDING,
was that if his (Mr. H.) position were that of one in opposition to the government of the day, his comments would have been easily understood, but that he (C. S.) was under the impression that lines of party politics were not strongly drawn in this chamber, therefore, he considered the hon. gentleman's strictures on the government affairs to be a little extreme under the circumstances. If he (C. S.) had been mistaken in his idea, he should express his regret for attributing wrong motives to him. As regards the Placentia road and other matters, the hon. gentleman's remarks are clear and intelligible, and, from his standpoint, would appear calculated to carry conviction of their correctness to all who take the same views of the future of the country and the duties of the government as does the hon. gentleman. As regards the best modes of providing for the relief of those in distress, there is a considerable difference of opinion between the hon. gentleman and those of other members of the legislature and members of the executive. Every man has, of course, a right to his opinions, and it was pleasing to note the very practical, intelligent, argumentative and agreeable manner in which the hon. gentleman places his ideas before this house. For the pains and interest he evinces and the information he imparts on all matters affecting the public welfare he is entitled to the thanks of the community. Now as to the expenditure on

THE PLACENTIA ROAD,
there is a considerable difference between the number of laborers upon which the hon. gentleman has based his estimate, and also as to time from those the returns furnished him were calculated upon. In the first place he (C. S.) had only an account of the expenditure up to the end of January, and he felt satisfied that no such number as twelve hundred and fifty men were continuously employed. In fact work was commenced with a very small number of men, and some weeks elapsed before it advanced to five or six hundred; after some time it reached to some ten or eleven hundred.

(to be continued.)

MEDICAL NOTICE.

NUTTING S. FRASER,

M.B. & C.M., Edin.; M.R.C.S., Eng.

Office: 290 Duckworth-street
(Head of McBride's Hill).Office hours: { 9 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.,
and 7 to 8 p.m.Residence—Circular Road.
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THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LATE-
ly bought out all Grove Farm (with the exception of "Pleasantville"), now offers all that large field opposite "Pleasantville," and extending to the river on the western side, in small or large lots to suit purchasers, on long leases or to sell out as fee-simple. These being the finest lots ever offered so near the city—within fifteen minutes walk or four minute's drive. Apply to

J. S. SIMMS,
Com. Merchant.
or to W. WOODLEY,
Grove Farm.

ap13,tf

FOR SALE!

The Schooner

"Snowdrop,"
20-07 TONS.

Built in Bonavista Bay, 1884; a most desirable vessel for fishing and coasting. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

ap13 1w HENRY LeMESSURIER & SON.

TO LET.

South - Bank - Cottage,

Situate on Southside Waterford Bridge
River—Near Syme's Bridge.

Contains 3 Rooms.

Apply to JAMES B. SCLATER,
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For sale by the Subscriber.

Pipes.Pipes.

Just received, per ss "Austrian" from Glasgow,

T. D. PIPES,

Woodstock Pipes, Catamaran do

—AND—

ASSORTED FANCY PIPES.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

ap9 290 Water St., 43 & 45 Kings' Road

M. & J. TOBIN,

Have just received, ex ss Austrian,

200 pkgs. No. 1 White Lead

AND A VARIETY OF

Colored Paints in tins—1 lb upwards

—ALSO—

Paint, Varnish and other Brushes.

together with a general assortment Hardware,

Cutlery, &c. Selling at lowest cash prices.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach).

ap9 M. & J. TOBIN.

Just Received,

—BY—

RICHARD HARVEY

129, Water Street, 129.

Linoleum Floor Canvas,

(2 yds wide—2s 6d)

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,

(very cheap)

LOT CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

(4d per yd—in all colors)

Papers - Room - Papers.

JUST RECEIVED BY

RICHARD HARVEY,

129, Water Street, 129.

5000 pcs Room Paper,

(choice patterns)

Borderings to Match.

—ALSO—

LOT PAPERING CALICOES—very cheap

ap7

On Sale by the Subscriber.

10 barrels Cut Loaf Sugar

5 barrels Primrose Sugar

10 barrels Canary Sugar

8 barrels Scotch Sugar

20 casks Kerosene Oil.

J. J. O'REILLY,

ap9 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road,

DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,

(308, Water Street.)

Open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

mud1,tf

J. M. LYNCH,

Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent,

BECK'S COVE.

dec15

Papering and Calicoing

done on reasonable terms.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Address "M. M." COLONIST office. ap4,1w

New Goods! New Goods!

A. P. JORDAN,

No. 178 & 180, Water Street,

Has just received, per "North American" from Boston, a fresh supply of

American Oil Clothes, Viz.:

{ Shield Jackets and Apron-pants, Cape Ann Jackets and Apron-pants, Sheet

{ -ing Jackets and Apron-pants, Black Shield Coats, &c., Soft Yellow Hats—

Also, per stmr. "Portia" from New York,

60 Boxes SOAP of the following Brands:

Pale, Olive, Myrtle and Royal Crown. And a large and well-assorted stock of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, together with 100 boxes CIGARS of the best brands. All of the above stock Will be sold very cheap. ap18

JOHN SKINNER,

—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble & Soapstone.



Cement and Plaster Paris on Retail See our Show-Room.

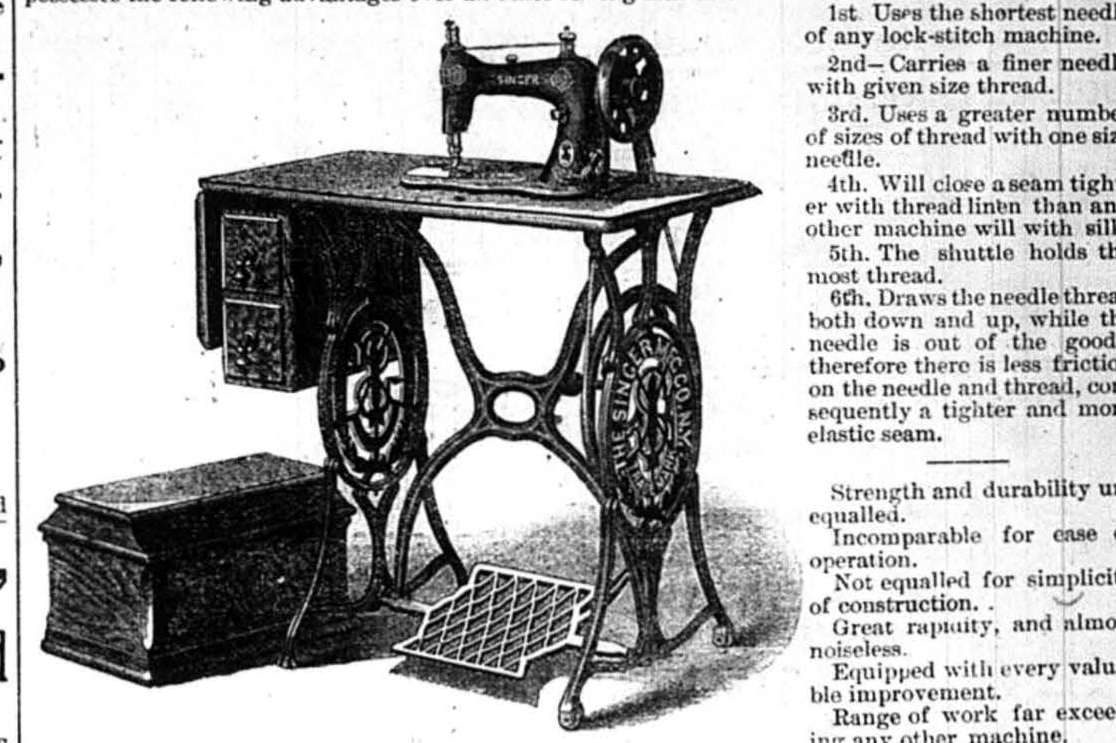
TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite Star of the Sea Hall, Duckworth-street, St. John's, Nfld.

ap 2.31.w.t.ejune

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:



- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled. Incomparable for ease of operation. Not equalled for simplicity of construction. Great rapidity, and almost noiseless. Equipped with every valuable improvement. Range of work far exceeding any other machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company.

172 Water Street, St. John's. 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

feb15 M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF FATHER FITZGERALD'S

CHILDREN'S MISSAL AND HYMNAL.

A Manual of Prayers and Hymns for the use of Children's Masses, is now ready and for sale at the bookstore of

GARRETT BYRNE.

Orders supplied, wholesale and retail. Single copies 10 cents each; on large quantities a discount will be made. jan29,fp,tf

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,176
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	\$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK,

Travelling Agent.

feb12,3m,2iw

A. S. RENDELL,

Agent, Newfoundland

Removal.

MR. SCOTT, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, &c., has removed to the offices formerly occupied by the ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., and more recently by Money Order Department in the Old Post Office Buildings. [Met.] Nov10

FOR SALE--TO SATISFY A MORTGAGE.

A SCHOONER ABOUT FIFTY-SIX TONS REGISTERED, well equipped and admirably adapted for the general business of the country. For further particulars apply to

P. J. SCOTT,

Solicitor.

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

PICTURES FROM THE MASQUERADE.

While she held it she repeated the vow that she had whispered to the white lilacs. Then suddenly she let it fall.

"I am a fortune-teller, after a fashion," she said, "a fashion that holds good in the Moorish camp, and among the gypsies of Spain."

"She can not possibly be a Spaniard—she speaks English too well," he thought.

"And what has that to do with my fortune?" he asked.

She looked at him thoughtfully.

"Your fortune has interested me. I know you, although you do not recognise me, and what I read in your face I have read now in your hand. My ideas are confirmed."

From the white archid and the stephanotis came a great gust of perfume; the ripple of the water was sweeter and stronger.

"And your ideas are—"

"Just what I said," she interrupted.

"First, that you did not marry the one woman in the world who loved you best; and now in your hand I read all. It is better not to speak about it."

"I should like to know," he persisted.

"Well if the old Moorish teaching be right, it is not good fortune that lies in that strong white hand of yours."

He smiled.

"What fortune does lie there?" he asked.

"Tell me."

"A sad one," she replied. "There is a sudden and violent termination to the line of love, and there are some terrible lines of pain."

"What do you deduce from that?" he asked.

"Nothing," she replied; "It is for you to draw what deductions you will."

"I draw none," he replied; "I have firm faith."

His heart and his face flushed as it always did when he thought of his beautiful Gertrude, whom he should love until death.

"You will remember my words some day," she said.

"I hope it will be only to laugh at them," he replied.

Just then the music ceased, and several people came into the conservatory. Dawn suddenly rose and shook her long skirts of pale pink with flecks of gold, and before he could say more, she had vanished from among the slender green palms, and left him there.

"Picture the second.—The pale crescent moon is rising in the dark sky, and its light penetrates into the green fernery, where the lamps, like pale golden stars, are half hidden by the green leaves, where the ferns grow strong and moist, and the rippling water falls from the stones to the soft springing moss. A subdued light, as of pale gold, lingers there. In the midst of the rock-work there stands a tall fountain, the spray of which rises high in the air, the music of which, as the spray falls into the marble basin, is soft and sweet to the ear. By the fountain stand some elegant bamboo chairs, easy and luxurious as chairs can be.

In one of them sits the white and radiant Snow Queen. She looked bright and attractive enough in the ball-room; but here, in the soft light, among the tall feathery ferns and the ripple of the running water, she looks dazzling, the one centre of white and light in that ocean of green.

She lies back thoughtfully in her chair; the snowy robes form graceful billows around her and sweep the ground; the light falls on the diamond stars, and trembles in the diamond icicles; her lovely face is pale; she has removed her glove, and laid her hand in the dimpling restless water of the fountain.

A shadow falls over the green ferns and the water, and the tall figure of the Knight Templar draws near. He stands for a few minutes in silent contemplation of what seems to him the most charming picture he has ever beheld.

"Eve in the garden of Eden was never one half so fair," he said to himself. Then he went up to the bright white figure.

"The Queen of Snow," he said, with a profound bow. "Would that I were Knight of the Frost and the Ice!"

"You look much better as you are," replied a laughing voice.

"Supposing," he said, "that you had some very fragrant roses, and you tried to hide them between green leaves, so that no one could discover them, the perfume would be sure to steal through the leaves and betray the roses."

"Quite sure," was the laughing reply.

"If a bright, golden star was shining you could not unless you closed your eyes, help seeing it?"

"Certainly not," was the answer.

"If the sweet music were stealing around, you could not help hearing while your ears were open, and your senses alive. So, so," he continued, passionately, "you may hide the fair loveliness of your face, you may disguise the tone of your voice, but I should know you among ten thousand. You are Lady Castlemaine, and you have rightly called yourself the Snow Queen."

"Just as you have called yourself the Knight Templar; you are Colonel Lennox."

"You make me the proudest man in the world," he said.

"I have not given you much reason for suddenly occupying such a very exalted position," she said.

"You are always satirical to me," he said.

"And you will persist in being sentimental with me," she replied.

"You are cruel to me," he said. The flowers that lie on your heart are happy because you breathe on them; they love the fresh, sweet water dimpling round your fingers; they must be happy because you caress them, while I, who would give my life for a smile, or a kind word, can never win either."

She rose from her seat, a dazzling white figure, tall, haughty, and erect.

"I am Lady Castlemaine," she said, "and you are Colonel Lennox, but I am half inclined to forbid you ever to enter my presence again."

"Why?" he cried, despairingly.

"Because I do not like those labored compliments of yours. I declined to be compared to roses, or music or stars."

"I will never do it again," he said; "never."

"You promise me most faithfully?" she asked.

"I promise, on my word," he replied.

"Then you can sit down here, and we will go on talking."

And with careless grace she resumed her seat.

"Picture the third.—In the great drawing-room of white and gold Lady Heathers, as Flora MacDonald, sits leaning languidly on a dark velvet chair. She was talking most confidentially to a handsome man who wore the dress of Sir Walter Raleigh.

"Yes," she was saying. "I have enjoyed the first part of the evening better than I shall the second. We are to unmask at supper, then, so far as I am concerned, all the pleasure of the night is over. I have enjoyed some thing exceedingly."

"You always extract plenty of amusement from everybody," said her companion. "That is one happy faculty I envy you."

"I have been talking to the poet, and he did not know me. I had the pleasure of abusing his poems, his themes, and his ideas to his face, which, you will admit, was a treat to me."

"I can well imagine that it was so," he answered, slowly.

"He will never suspect. Poor Oswald! We are very good friends to all outward appearances; but I have often longed to give him a bit of my mind, and now he has had it."

And Lady Heathers began to discuss the characters of the evening.

"I found out the Knight Templar," she said; "that handsome, brave, graceless, Colonel Lennox. How the poet hates him."

"He is sure to do so. The man who wrote the 'Loves of the Lilies' would never tolerate a man of the colonel's stamp."

Then Sir Walter Raleigh bent his head, and whispered to her.

Lady Heathers listened with sorrowful expression of face.

"No," she replied. "I had not heard."

"Not a whisper?" asked her companion.

(to be continued.)

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.

February 2nd, 1887. tf.

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient

PORT IN BONA VISTA BAY, where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.

Apply at this office. feb23.1f

FOR SALE.

SHARES
in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to
A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan12

Notice to Bankers—Charts.

Banks of Newfoundland,
(on a large scale).

This chart shows the whole of the Banks, from the Flemish Cap to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with plans of the principal harbors, with book of directions.

Belle Isle to Cape Cod and the Banks of Newfoundland. A large chart, especially useful to Bank Fishermen, as it shows the Flemish Cap—the most eastern known bank—with plans of harbors, accompanied with book of directions.

Also, in stock, the following Sheet Charts: Newfoundland, on 2 sheets; Ste Genevieve bay to Orange bay and Straits of Belle Isle; Cape Onion to Hurebav; Orange bay to Gander bay, including Notre Dame bay; Gander bay to Cape Bonavista; Cape Bonavista to Bay Bulls; Bay Bulls to Placentia; Placentia to Burin harbor; Burin harbor to Devil bay, including Miquelou Islands and Fortune bay, &c., &c.

J. F. Chisholm.

mar15

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD SOUND HORSE,
(suitable for any work.)

—ALSO—

One - Double - Carriage,

(nearly new.) Apply to
R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

mar14.1f

FOR SALE.

A NEW DWELLING HOUSE

on Duckworth Street, in central position.

The House has water and sewerage attached, and will be disposed of at a low figure.

Apply at this office. mar14

Allan - Line.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

WINTER SERVICE, 1887.

S. S. Newfoundland
will sail on the following dates:

FROM HALIFAX.	FROM ST. JOHN'S.
TUESDAY, February 1st	MONDAY, February 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " March 1st	" " March 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " 29th	" " April 4th
" " April 12th	" " 18th

The Newfoundland's sailings from Halifax connect with steamers from Liverpool, Jan. 20th, Feb. 3rd, Feb. 17th, March 3rd, March 17th, and March 31st.

SHEA & CO., Agents.

jan21.1mf,31w

D. M. BROWNING, M.A.,
Attorney - and - Solicitor.

Office: McBRIDE'S HILL.

feb19.7f

Just Received,
and for sale by the Subscriber,

Raper's Navigation

[LATEST EDITION.]

CARRETT BYRNE.

Store opp. New Post Office.

feb21.31.f,31.24&28

PROFESSOR BENNETT'S BAND will play at the City Rink every evening and Saturday afternoons, during the skating season, (ice permitting). The ice is now in fine condition, and likely to continue so.

J. W. FORAN.

jan11

DANCING CLASSES

MISS FISHER will commence her Dancing Lessons immediately after Easter. Particulars as to terms and hours of holding the Children's and Adult Classes may be ascertained by calling upon her at TREMONT HOTEL. ap2,3f

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have Skates at the City Rink, are requested to call for them To-morrow or Saturday, between the hours 10 and 12 o'clock, a.m., otherwise we will not be responsible.

J. W. FORAN.

The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailors—visiting St. John's.

With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction; and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian and Temperance" principles.

dec9

FOG HORNS.

"Encourage - Home - Industry."

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN PLACING IN THE MARKET A CHEAP Fog Horn, which will do the work equally as good as any other in the country.

Also, Anchor Lights, Side Lights, Stoves, and all other Gear in our line suitable for Bankers.

For which we trust to receive a share of the Spring's Trade.

mar14.1f

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

T. & J. GRACE,

360, Water Street, 360

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

VERY CHOICE HAMS.

Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

feb16

T. & J. GRACE.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....	£544,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	363,188	18	3
Balance of profit and loss acct.....	67,895	12	6

£1,274,661

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,825	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2

£3,747,972

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7	12

£593,792

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,078	14	0
--------------------------------------	------------	----	---

£1,750,866

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld

mar6.1ey.

London and Provincial
Fire Insurance Company,
LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of losses.

M. MONROE.

ap.10. Agent for Newfoundland.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563, 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.

Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.

THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.
Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,
Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

SECOND PRODUCTION OF "SORCERER."

The "Sorcerer" was played to a fairly large audience at the Star of the Sea hall last night. The plot of the piece is built on a phase of society which cannot be thoroughly appreciated by a colonial audience. It is a quietly sarcastic hit at the spiritualism and Oriental mysticism which is being practiced to such a large extent in England at present. If anything could throw ridicule on the mystic ceremonies of the Orient, it is the fact of a practical son of John Bull, like J. W. Wells, Esq., selling charms and spells on "sound commercial principles." The solos were all well sung, and the choruses were undoubtedly the best in harmony and volume ever rendered in this city. The costumes of the English peasants were very picturesque and attractive, and the dancing on the village green was a pretty feature in the performance. The summoning of the spirits of the elements and the accompanying incantation are weirdly attractive. The incongruity of the love matches, after the drinking of the magic philter, was laughable. Mr. Hutton, as Mr. Wells, never played better, and looked the man of magic perfectly. Dr. Rendell, as Alexis, sustained the love role with the grace and manner of which he is such a perfect master. His enthusiasm in the cause of universal love, should entitle him to the name assumed by the "jaw smith" of British Columbia, Mr. Amor de Cosmos. Mr. George Shea, as Dr. Daly, looked the English village bachelor clergyman so thoroughly, that no doubt half the young ladies in the audience were expiring to present him with fancifully wrought slippers. Mr. John Barren, as Sir Marmaduke, father of Alexis, looked every inch the dignified and proud gentlemen of the old school he was intended to represent. Mr. Cornick, as the village council, played well. He was sternly just and grandly awful, till he fell in love with the pretty Constance, when he became an ordinary mortal. Miss Fisher, as Aline, the pretty bride of Alexis, never played to better effect. Her naivete in the love scenes with Alexis, were her best dramatic points, but her singing all through, was perhaps, never exceeded by herself before. Miss Cornack as Lady Sangazure, was simply queenly in her role. Though appearing to advantage on many other occasions, she scored her highest point last night. She is without doubt the "Langtry" of Newfoundland. Mrs. Molloy played the honest village matron to perfection. This lady has a fine and clear enunciation and was very much appreciated. Miss Shea played the village maid part with a charming simplicity. She is always a favorite with a St. John's audience, but she never pleased more than last night. The galaxy of fair chorus singers were so charming that it would not do to create jealousies by individual mention. In conclusion the more the "Sorcerer" is seen the better it is appreciated, and all those who have attended the two nights were very much more pleased than in the evening previous. The accompaniments by Mrs. Bradshaw were simply perfect. This lady's reputation as a pianist is so well established that it is scarcely necessary to make any mention of it. The piece will be played to-night for the last time at reduced prices.

RARE AVES.

Within the past week or ten days our island has been visited by two "rare aves," belonging to the heron family. They are gallinules, or wading birds, characterised by extremely long, slender legs and necks. A short description of those two rare and beautiful strangers may not be without interest to some of our sportsmen and naturalists, as their appearance here, especially at the extreme eastern point of the island, is so far as we are aware, an unprecedented occurrence. The first, which was killed near Harbor Grace junction, is the great blue heron (ardea herodias) of American ornithologists. It stands, when fully extended, over four feet. The bill is yellowish, more or less blackened on culmen: lores, blue; iris, chrome yellow; feet and legs, blackish; tibia and edge of wing, chestnut brown; forehead and middle of crown, white; sides of crown and occipital crest, black; neck, pale, purplish gray, with a mixed white, black, and rusty throat-line, yielding to white on chin and cheeks; plumes of lower neck, the breast and belly, black, more or less interrupted with white streaks on the middle line; crissum white; upper parts, in general, slatey blue; tail the same; long, scapular feathers,

more pearly gray; wing-quills, deepening from this color to the black primaries. Such is Dr. Elliott Coues' description of this bird. To be more explicit, it belongs to the same genus as the bitterns, but is much larger, while its chief beauty consists in its variety of plumage. A long, jet black plume extends backward from the crown of the head, and a number of fringe-like long white feathers hang loosely from the lower neck, termed powder-down feathers. Its body is slight and delicately shaped; its long, slender neck, usually arched, like that of a swan, and its slight symmetrical legs, all combined, lend a grace and elegance of appearance to the bird. It is an inhabitant of North America at large; is said to migrate northerly as far as Labrador, and Sitka in Alaska.

The other is the great white egret, or white heron. (Herodias egretta). It was killed near Aquaforte on the eastern coast, about a week since. This is if anything a still more beautiful creature than the preceding. The general form of the body is similar, but of a somewhat smaller size. The entire plumage is of the most immaculate whiteness, while the bill is yellow and the legs black. From the back a magnificent train of long plumes of what are termed decomposed fastigate feathers droops gracefully over the tail and hinder parts. Such is the beauty of this appendage, that many of the fair daughters of Terra Nova would greatly covet its possession to decorate their new spring bonnets withal.

This, also, is an inhabitant of North America, but a rare straggler here, we have only once heard of a bird answering its description as having been killed in the Codroy Valley, some five or six years ago. Their appearance on this eastern side of the island, so far out of their ordinary course, must be attributed to the prevalence of the strong westerly and northerly gales experienced here during the past fortnight. Both specimens are now in the hands of Mr. Joseph Wilson, and it is to be hoped when prepared for exhibition they will find their way to our museum, where all such natural history, and other interesting objects of, or in any way pertaining to the country should have a place.

(continued from first page.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 5.

have given utterance to splendid sentiments which completely carried away those who heard them. They have shown themselves to be the friends and champions of the fisherman as against the tyrannical merchant. I think I ought, whether the bill passed or not, receive a vote of thanks at their hands, for the opportunity I have afforded them. A lot has been said here on the subject of lien, but it has nothing to do with the case. It will scarcely be contended that a shareman has such a claim upon the fish caught by the crew, of which he is one, as would justify him in taking and selling that property. While it is true that a tradesman has a lien upon the articles he works upon. Yet because he has a lien a tailor has no right to sell a coat sent to him to be mended. To prevent the making away with the results of the fishery voyage is to protect the honest fishermen. In the case of a short voyage, we find some dishonest shareman makes away with the voyage, and there is nothing left where-with pay the honest man or the honest girl, perhaps, who has been working during the voyage, and the result is that in many cases these honest people have to without their hard earned wages.

Mr. MORINE.—The hon. Attorney General condemned this measure when he said that the acts which were the subject of this legislature were not as yet criminal. He, the chief law officer of the crown, instead of defending the liberties of the people, invents new crimes for which they may be punished. He, sir, is the only champion which this iniquitous bill has found. With the exception of one clause, every section of this bill is objectionable. Not only is the principle of the bill objectionable, but the machinery devised for punishing the offence newly created is equally objectionable. An ignorant stipendiary magistrate has jurisdiction to imprison for three months for a breach of this act. No informality in his procedure shall avail to quash the conviction. A man may, under the 5th section, be imprisoned in a place a hundred miles away from his family. But, worse than all, the law officers of the crown are to become collectors of accounts for supplying merchants. And they are not to collect these accounts by ordinary civil process, but by criminal procedure. The provision is, sir, that out of the fine collected, the supplying merchant shall first be paid in full and the balance shall go to the Receiver General. I have to compliment the hon. member Mr. Grieve upon the sound opinion he expressed when he said he opposed this bill on the ground that it threw a shield over the supplying system. The hon. gentleman never gave expression to a sounder or more popular sentiment than that. By that one expression he has put himself into the front rank of our politicians, and shown himself possessed of a clear head, both as a politician and a man of business. We ought, instead of safe-guarding that system to use every legitimate means to crush it out. Mr. Greene said that when a man was supplied for the fishery, his supplier should not have a first and inalienable claim upon the fish caught. When any man but a fisherman gets credits upon his honesty only. No extraordinary remedies are provided for the recovery of the debt. The case of the fisherman will, if this bill passes, be different. He is not to be trusted. He is to be regarded as the servant of the supplier, a man who, if he fails to pay his debt and keeps back any of his voyage is to be guilty of embezzlement and theft. Such a distinction, so degrading to the fishermen, should never be drawn, especially by

the chief law officer of the crown and the leader of the government.

Mr. EMERSON—I beg to move that this bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. BOND—I beg to second that motion. This tyrannical bill is, indeed, a suitable one to be brought in by the leader of the reform party; a bill that goes back to the tyranny of one hundred years ago.

Mr. WATSON—At the risk of incurring unpopularity from a section of the community, I desire to say a few words in support of this bill. It has been my experience during the past twenty years or more, to have had sharemen under me, and I cannot now recall that any fish has been stolen from me. But I have known acts such as this measure now proposes to prevent, committed, and never knew them committed with honest intentions. The bill infringes the liberty of no honest man, but has terrors only for the dishonest. The applause which hon. gentlemen who have so bitterly opposed the bill receive, came only from the dishonest, whose cause they are championing. I assert that this bill, instead of being agreed upon by reference to the credit system of one hundred years ago, or the progressive spirit of this age, should commend itself to all who have the interests of honesty and fair play between supplier and shareman at heart. It is well known that when sharemen proceed with their master to the Labrador and elsewhere, a complete understanding exists between them and the supplier that all the catch of the voyage is to be shipped off to the supplying merchant. Suppose, sir, that the merchant refuses to take all or part of the fish. Then he should promptly of a failure on his part to fulfil the contract. Surely what is fair for the one is also fair for the other. I do not hesitate to say that the practice of making away with any part of the voyage is as much condemned by

ALL HONEST SHAREMEN.

as it is by any supplier who may thus be defrauded. I am sorry to see, that so small a measure of respect has been paid to the hon. attorney general. Hon. members know well, although they do not allude to it, that it has originated in the legislative council, and that it is offered to us by that body, through him, for our assent. I would be the last to barter away the rights of any honest fisherman, and I am satisfied that this measure, if it passed its second reading, and it may be amended in one or more sections, would, in its application, commend itself to all such. The principle of the bill is good, and I hope a majority of the house will support it.

Mr. KEAN—Representing, as I do, a fishing constituency, it would be cowardly on my part to allow the bill to pass without comment. It appears to me, sir, that the remarks of Mr. Grieve are highly appropriate. It would be very hard lines that the planter or fisherman, simply because he has received supplies from a merchant, should have to give up his whole voyage to him, when he might realize a much higher price by selling it elsewhere. All that the merchant should ask is the value of the goods, and if the fisherman finds that by selling to some one else he can pay for his supplies and

HAVE A BALANCE OVER.

no honest law should forbid him to do it. I think, sir, that the reform most needed is a regulation of the profits which merchants shall be entitled to put upon their goods. I know that one-planter has paid 5s. 6d. cash a hoghead for salt, while his next door neighbor has been charged 10s. on tick. Though cash should demand better terms than credit, I think the difference here is far too wide. Flour, which can be bought wholesale for 20s., I have known to be sold to the fisherman for 35s. I have known 3s. 6d. to be charged for a package of matches. It is useless, sir, to be presenting petitions here for a readjustment of the tariff until there is a limitation put upon suppliers' profits. Until that is done no alteration in the tariff will benefit the fisherman. I have never heard a fisherman complain of the customs' duties, but I have heard hundreds complain of the high prices of suppliers and the two prices for fish charged and given by the merchant.

Mr. MORRIS—I think, sir, that this house is to be congratulated upon possessing a member like Mr. Grieve, a merchant who yet opposes any attempts to forge new fetters for the fisherman. I had long ago made up my mind to oppose with all my strength this "hanging bill," and if there were any prospect that it should get as far as the committee, I should have many things to say upon it. Like Mr. Kean, I have seen many instances of gross overcharges for supplies. I can never consent to see a fisherman dragged up before a magistrate and imprisoned for three months, simply because he endeavors to sell his fish in the best market. I cannot remain silent whilst an attempt is made to brand the fisherman as a dishonest man—who must be hedged around with peculiar pains and penalties to restrain him from evil and rascally practices. Such a bill as this might properly be passed in a colony peopled with convicts, but is a disgrace to a country which depends for its existence upon the toils of honest fishermen. I trust, sir, that that old patriotic spirit which freed Newfoundland from the chains of its enslavers, is not yet dead; and that this will, with one voice, reject this measure which proposes to re-enact the iniquitous system of two hundred years ago. It is simply a disgrace that such a bill should have been introduced here. The gentlemen of the legislative council who opposed it, are to be congratulated on the subject, and I shall not detain the house with any further remarks, as I have no doubt as to the fate of the bill.

The amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day six months, having been put; there appeared for the amendment fourteen against five.

Against the amendment, hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Watson, Bradshaw, March and Peters.

For the amendment, Messrs. Emerson, Scott, O'Mara, Callanan, Morris, McGrath, Bond, Morine, Murphy, hon. Financial Secretary, Messrs. Carty, Grieve, Kane, White and LeMessurier.

So it passed in the negative, and ordered accordingly.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General.

Resolved,—That a supply be granted to her Majesty.

The Chairman of the Board of Works presented to the house the following documents, viz.

Expenditure on roads, St. John's local and main roads, 1886.

Expenditure on account of light-houses 1886.

Expenditure on account of public works 1886.

Expenditure on account of public institutions. Ordered that the said documents do lie upon the table.

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that he will on Wednesday, the 13th inst., move the house into committee of the whole on supply.

Mr. BOND gave notice that he will on tomorrow ask the hon. the Attorney General if the government have appointed delegates to attend the conference in London, in reference to the colonial defence question, if so to name the said delegates, and to lay on the table of this house a copy of the instructions given to such delegates. Also that I will on to-morrow ask the hon. Attorney General, if it be the intention of the government to propound to the legislature propositions for celebrating and commemorating the jubilee year of her Majesty's accession, and if not whether the government does or does not believe that it is right and proper that this the oldest colony of the crown should take part in such celebration.

Mr. BOND gave notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Financial Secretary to lay upon the table of the house a detailed statement of the expenditure upon the following works, in whose favor it was drawn, and whether it was for labor or otherwise, upon the agricultural roads at Briggs, Channel, Carbonear, Dildo, Goulds, Holyrood, to Witless Bay, upon the Thorburn road, road from Torbay to Pouch Cove, via Bauline road, from Portugal Cove to Pouch Cove, and Job's bridge. On account of relief works in the following localities, namely: Bay-de-Verds, Bonavista, Carbonear, Ferryland, Harbor Grace, Trinity, Fogo, Twillingate, St. Barbes, Harbor Main, Labrador, and also on Placentia road, Ferryland construction.

The hon. Receiver General, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table the following documents:

Financial statement of the affairs of the colony of Newfoundland, 1887.

Return of ships entered and cleared in Newfoundland ports, 1886.

Abstract registered shipping in Newfoundland, 31st December, 1886.

Ordered that the said documents do lie upon the table.

Committee on bill relating to inquiries into the public service.

Committee on bill to continue act 46 vic., cap. 3, entitled, "Of the Encouragement of Shipbuilding."

Committee on a bill from council, relative to right of property in seals.

Second reading of bill to amend the law relating to habitual offenders.

Second reading of bill relative to land taken for public purposes.

Second reading of bill to amend cap. 29 of consolidated statutes.

Upon motion, the house adjourned till Tuesday, 12th inst., at 3.30 o'clock.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

AN IMPERTINENT DOORKEEPER.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR—I wish to draw the attention, through your widely circulated journal, of the Speaker of the house of assembly, or whoever has to see to such matters, to the manner in which people are treated, nightly, by the outer doorkeeper of the house of assembly. When the place inside is not half taken up he will slap the door in the faces of persons attempting to get in, while his own "cronies" will be let in any time they may come along. In company with some other gentlemen, I attempted to get into the house last night, and, notwithstanding that I saw many passing in at the same time, I, and those who were with me, were rudely pushed from the door. I hope that the matter will be attended to, as, although I am but a laboring man, I have as much call in the people's house as the richest man in the city. Thanks for space.

Yours truly, MECHANIC.

April 16th, 1887.

THE RECENT TAX ON VEGETABLES.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR—It is with some surprise that I read in your paper correspondence in reference to the tax on produce—and more particularly on potatoes. I have some sympathy for the farmers and that alone causes me to write. I am by no means a full-blown protectionist, at the same time I cannot conceive how it is possible for us to get on without it; and if there is one class here more deserving of protection than another, it is these very farmers, as, until quite recently they have had no protection whatever.

Now that a revision of the tariff has to be made, does it ever occur to the opposers of that part of the tariff which refers to produce, that if the price be raised of everything which the farmer requires, and no equivalent help is given him, that he is virtually killed. Already he has to compete with unparalleled competition, and it seems that the spirit still exists that he should be settled for life, or obliged, like thousands will soon have to do, viz:—clear out of their own ungracious land, and seek another where they will have to be servants instead of their own masters, and work twelve months in the year for the price of a bare living.

Why, there are enough idlers in and about St. John's, in spring and autumn, in the shape of lads, young men, and men, I am sorry to say, to be seen by every stream and pond, to cultivate enough potatoes to supply the island. Yet, idleness seems to be at a premium, education neglected, or perhaps, impossible, and the rising generation becoming demoralized. Suppose that instead of loafing about street corners, stream or pond, each were allotted a space of cleared land in the vicinity of St. John's, and given the seed potatoes and tools, would they take advantage of this to plant the crop and gather the same, or follow their usual habits. I am, dear sir,

Yours, &c., CITIZEN.

St. John's, April 16th, 1887.

[FOR THE COLONIST.]

DOGGEREL PROTEST.

A PARODY.

What! rob a poor man of his dog,
And give him good sheep in its stead!
Your heart is as hard as a log,
Or at least you are soft in the head.

What! rob a poor man of his wood,
And let him have coals of his own,
And may-be a pony good,
'Tis enough to draw tears from a stone.

What! rob a poor man of his dog,
And give him nice milk for his child,
It make me jump mad as a frog,
I thank you to draw it more mild.

What! rob a poor man of his pup,
And give him fat mutton to eat,
Who cares on roast lamb to sup?
I fear you're a bit of a cheat.

What! rob a poor man of his dog,
And give him socks, mittens and shirts,
I see you are lost in a fog,
What! drive away shivers and dirt.

What! rob a poor man of his dog,
And give him manure for his land;
What! take away poverty's dog!
'Tis now you are showing your hand.

Harbor Grace, April 15.

THE SUBWAY IDEA.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., April 7.—In the house of assembly last evening hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a resolution setting forth the expediency of constructing a metallic subway across the river Hillsborough from one of the streets in Charlottetown to a point in the vicinity of Southport. The resolution was discussed until half-past one this morning, when it was carried on a division of 17 to 5, two opposition members, Martin and Forbes, voting with the government. The bill will probably be introduced and passed at once, and the construction of the subway may be looked upon as but a question of time.

PROTESTING AGAINST COERCION.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 9.—A meeting of sympathy with the Irish cause was held here Thursday night, and at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Mulligan, of the Toronto branch of the Irish land league; Rev. Dr. Burns, and others. The coercion act and Lord Lansdowne were condemned in unmeasured terms. A mass meeting to protest against coercion is to be called shortly.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The governor and suite will attend the opera to-night.

The "Sorcerer" will be played for the last time to-night at most popular prices (40 and 20 cents.)

The usual weekly performance will take place at the Seamens' Home, this evening at 8 o'clock.

S. March & Sons barquentine *Aureola*. Brien master, left Brazil this week, bound for Montreal, all well.

The barquentine *Lillian*, Capt. May, belonging to Messrs. Job Brothers & Co., sailed for market this morning.

A correspondent to-day asserts that the late Peter Brennan was at least a hundred years old at the time of his death.

The St. Andrew's Church Musical Association have, by special request, decided to repeat the beautiful cantata (*Esther*) on the evening of the 21st inst.

At the annual meeting of the St. John's Mutual Improvement Association, held on Thursday evening last, the following were elected to office, for session 1887-8:—

President—Mr. Donald Browning, M.A.
Vice-President—Mr. John Cowan.
Secretary—Mr. John Calver, jr.
Treasurer—Mr. Frank Martin.

COMMITTEE—Messrs. W. J. Barnes, William Clancy and William Radford.

This Association, according to the last reports of secretary and treasurer, is now in a very prosperous condition, and has just finished a most interesting session.

BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN—This morning, the wife of James O'Brien, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURN—Yesterday morning, Frances Burn, relict of the late John Burn (shipwright), aged 87. Her funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 2.30 o'clock, from her late residence, Hutchins' Lane; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.